

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1852.

For Europe.
The next number of *The Tribune* for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

London Agency for the Tribune.
W. THOMAS, 19 and 21 Catherine-street, Strand, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Tribune in Great Britain and Ireland, by remitting Wm. Thomas, at above, 12s. 6d., by Post-office order, will receive this paper one year.

Topics of the Morning.

In the U. S. Senate was received from Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the Marine Hospital Fund. Mr. Fish presented a petition from citizens of, for a Mint in this City. Commodore Vanderbilt petitioned for \$250,000 a year for the Nicaragua mail route. Information was asked from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning Public Warehouses. The French Spoliation bill was made the special order for the third Monday in February: after which the grant of land to Iowa was taken up, and upon it Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, made an eloquent speech. The Senate then rested from their labor, though no works ever follow.

In the House the day was wasted in a quarrel among the leaders of the Opposition to the Census Printing scheme. It was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

In the Senate of this State same unimportant business was done. An Executive Session then followed, and after that an adjournment.

In Assembly the Canal Contracts occupied the day—on charges hatched out by the Opposition gentleman from Erie.

Kossuth has been among the Cis-Monongaheline workmen, who offered him substantial aid. He afterward received and addressed the Clergy, and promised, in reply to a deputation from Cleveland, to visit that city.

We give a full report of Gov. Kossuth's speech at Pittsburgh, of which we had received only a synopsis yesterday.

We give additional items of Foreign news by the papers brought by the America. The full details of the burning of the Amazon will be read with intense and painful interest.

We give all the details, brief at that, which we can find, of the loss of the ship Columbus, of this port. The ship was insured in Wall-st. for \$70,000, which will probably cover the loss. The cargo probably insured in England.

We give the most authentic account we have seen of the causes of Lord Palmerston's resignation. The report of the dissolution of the Cabinet seems unfounded.

We have another column of the Forrest Divorce case. The Court holds it over for consideration till Saturday.

A Whig Senator, (J. P. BENJAMIN, of New-Orleans, one of the Whig Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of 1848), has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, for six years, to succeed Mr. Downs.

A special dispatch from Washington, gives us the substance of the Long and Kossuth correspondence.

Mr. Clay, it seems, continues without much change in his situation.

We have rumors of duels, as yet bloodless, at the old shooting gallery of Bladensburg. Johnston and Daniel, of the Richmond papers, and ex-Governor Johnston and Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, are the parties mentioned. Johnston, of Virginia, may have been confounded with Gov. Johnston of Pa., though we see not how that could bring in Senator Cooper.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Springfield, Mass. The Hotel known as the Hampden House, was destroyed, the loss of which alone is estimated at \$40,000. The boarders, among whom was the "Black Swan," escaped with loss and difficulty.

A smaller fire occurred also at Springfield, Vt. The Syracuse Riot case is still under preliminary discussion at Albany.

Another disastrous Steamboat Accident on the Western Waters, by striking one of those floating Loco-Focos, strikingly denominated a Snag.

The shipping in the Chesapeake is in a dangerous condition.

Hopes of aid from Home Government for Portland and Halifax Railroad are knocked in the head.

One million Hogs were packed out West last year.

Some four columns of statistics of Mortality for 1851 are given on another page. On another, still, the bill of Mortality for last week.

The sad and sudden death of Dr. Doane we notice more at length elsewhere.

Liberia News, Mail Gleanings, and other entertaining matter may be found in our columns.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the case of the State of Pennsylvania against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, in favor of the former party. The decree of the Court is that the bridge shall be removed as a nuisance and an obstruction to navigation, or be elevated so as to permit steamboats, schooners, &c., the ordinary river craft to pass. Judge McLean will deliver the opinion of the Court some day this week.

The Fibustier steamer Pampero, which was condemned by the U. S. Court and sold at Jacksonville, Fla. on the 17th inst., was purchased by Capt. Templeton, of New Orleans, for Mr. Sigur, her former owner, at \$15,000, about one-half of her original cost.

Kossuth's private trunk was lost from a sleigh on his way from Ebersburg and Blairville. It contained his clothing and some valuables.

The Temperance Convention—Liquor and Law.

This week will be signalized by the assembling at Albany of two Temperance Conventions, one of them the first State Convention of Women ever held. We trust these earnest advocates of Total Abstinence who can attend will do so, and that the Convention of the 29th will be one of the largest and most influential ever held in our State.

But will its immediate object be attained?

He who allows himself to be chosen a legislator should be quite sure that he is qualified, morally if not intellectually, to discharge the duties of that most responsible trust. He should be sure at least that he desires the prevalence of Knowledge, Virtue and Happiness. The end of Law is the supremacy of Virtue, the protection of the weak and simple from the toils of the unprincipled, selfish and cunning. When it disclaims this end, and sells its power to the corrupter of morals and the destroyer of innocence for a bribe, no matter how dazzling or how paltry—no matter whether called a bribe outright or shielded under the polite term "license"—then it proves recreant to its lofty duties and forfeits the respect of the community.

—But will our Legislature give us a twin brother to THE MAINE LAW?

Ask each member privately and casually—"Do you believe that the stringent repression of the Liquor Traffic would elevate the standard of public morals and 'promote the general well-being'?"—and we do not believe that forty of the one hundred and sixty would or could answer in the negative. But ask them to frame and put through a law which will effectually repress the Liquor Traffic, and they will at once begin to claw off. "It can't be enforced," says one. But we answer, *MAINE does* enforce it. Here is undeniable fact against your unsupported assertion. And even if she did not, you ought to be studying how to frame your law so as to secure its enforcement, rather than be contriving excuses for neglecting your duty.

But the people won't stand so stringent a law.—We answer, *MAINE does* stand it. Nay, more; she *upholds* it. The devotees of Rum dare not make the maintenance of the Law a direct issue and go to the People upon it. They know that they would be defeated and the Law upheld by an overwhelming majority.

"The People won't endure legislation which tells them what they may and what they may not eat or drink."—Ah! Sir, that is not the question! It concerns not what a man may drink but what he may sell, and this sort of legislation is as old as any other. We have laws on our statute-book forbidding the sale of other Poisons, except under very rigid restrictions—why not Alcohol as well? The fact that it is not universally known to be a poison is not an additional reason for putting a Legislative brand on its forehead. The sale of Gunpowder in cities is forbidden; but Rum is far more dangerous and mischievous than Powder would be, and is tolerated. The law guards against the lesser danger but tolerates the greater. Is this consistent?

—But the argument is exhausted. Of those who have ever carefully heard and candidly weighed what is offered on either side, nine-tenths demand the enactment of the Maine Law. The other tenth would do likewise if they loved not liquor more than the public welfare. They must know that suppressing the Liquor Traffic would of itself prevent more Crime and abolish more Pauperism and Misery than all our present costly machinery of Criminal Justice and Almshouse Charity can repress or alleviate.

Then why is there hesitation as to the passage of the Law? We answer—Because many legislators love Liquor and dread the hostility of the Love-Selling interest. They think Temperance men will desert Temperance for Politics whenever Election comes round, while Liquor-dealers and their disciples will sink Politics for Rum. This is the reason why we are likely to have no Maine Law this season.

Friends of Temperance who will assemble this week at Albany, our Legislators will give or refuse us the Maine Law as they see fit; but beg them not to give us some miserable though specious counterfeit of it which will not be enforced, and then lay the blame at our door. Entreat them to frame and act upon just such a law as that of Maine, and pass or reject it as they please, but be manly enough to put themselves openly on record. Ask them to give us the Law if they will, but at all events to GIVE US THE VOTE.

STEAM TO CHARLESTON.—The public are indebted to Messrs. Spofford, Tilton & Co. for getting up a regular steamship communication between this port and the South. In order to meet the wants of the community on the Charleston line, we understand that the firm are about to add the steamship Union to the route. The Union will leave on her first trip to Charleston on Saturday next. Meanwhile it is the intention of Messrs. Spofford, Tilton & Co. to place the new steamer James Edgar on the same line early in the Spring, and this will make a regular semi-weekly service between the two ports while the arrangement continues. The departures will then be as follows:

On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from New-York and Charleston, Capt. ADAMS (Marine),—Capt. BERRY, James Edgar, —DICKINSON (Southern), —FOSTER. The Union is a new boat, and well appointed.—The James Edgar is now taking in her machinery at the Allaire Works, and will be ready to put to sea in a short time.

We learn that Mr. E. G. Roberts, No. 68 Pine-st., of this City, agent for Clausen's Flux Patent, for the United States, has disposed of the right for the States of New-York and New-England to a number of gentlemen of this City, who have formed a Company, and will commence work at once at various points in the above States.

Death of A. Sidney Doane, M. D.

We sincerely lament to be called on to record the decease of Dr. A. SIDNEY DOANE, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, which took place yesterday morning at his residence on Staten Island. It is over a week since the dangerous illness of Dr. Doane was announced; but the tidings of his death will be received with painful surprise by the extensive circle of his friends, who were unwilling to believe that so much personal worth should be doomed to such an apparently untimely departure. His illness was the ship fever, which he contracted in the discharge of his public official duties.

Dr. Doane was a native of Boston, where he received his early education, and was admitted to the practice of the medical profession. Removing to New-York in 1828, he soon obtained a high reputation as a learned and skillful physician, and won the universal esteem of his acquaintance in the relations of private life. With a passion for medical science, he devoted every interval of leisure to the study of the most eminent authorities; he made extensive researches into the wide field of French medical literature, which at that time was comparatively unknown in this country; and commenced the series of translations from standard authors in that language, with which his name has since been honorably connected. His translation of the great anatomical work of Meckel was republished in London, being the first American translation of a foreign medical work which was honored with an English reprint.

In 1840, he received from Gov. Seward the appointment of Health Officer, and with Dr. Turner, Health Commissioner, and Dr. McNevin, Resident Physician, constituted the Board of Commissioners of Health, which then exercised all the functions of the present Commissioners of Emigration. Under the administration of Gov. Bouck, he was removed from this office in 1843, but was reinstated by Gov. Fish in 1849.

The duties of Health Officer were discharged by Dr. Doane with great promptness and fidelity. He was always on the spot—always ready for action—equally obliging in manners and conduct—and cheerfully making every sacrifice which the occasion required.

In politics, Dr. Doane was a zealous and devoted adherent of the Whig party. He was not only decided in his opinions, but energetic in political action. Early enlisting in the campaign for Gen. Taylor, he labored strenuously to procure his elevation to the Presidency. Cherishing a warm personal friendship for Gov. Seward, he was an admirer of his political character, and an advocate of his measures.

The fervid political zeal, which was a second nature with Dr. Doane, did not absorb the warmth of his affections, nor alienate his interest from the amenities of social life. He was emphatically a man of lively and generous feelings. His friends were numerous, for his heart was expansive. He had the happy secret of gaining the good will of his acquaintance, without an effort. His disposition was such as to disarm hostility. No one ever doubted his integrity or his candor. Even his political opponents never questioned his private worth. In the more intimate relations of life, he was the object of enthusiastic attachment, rarely paralleled. The admiration which he called forth was in proportion to the freedom with which he was observed.

The name of Dr. Doane has recently been widely before the public, in connection with the reception of Kossuth. In his capacity as Health Officer, he was the first to welcome the noble patriot to the shores of America. Enjoying the privilege of receiving him as a guest in his family, he discharged the delicate offices of hospitality, with no less devoted cordiality of feeling, than unpretending good taste. With an innate love of freedom, he gave the deepest sympathies of his heart to the cause of the down-trodden Magyars. His enthusiasm for Kossuth was but the natural fruit of his devotion to liberty.

Dr. Doane has left a wife and several children to deplore their sad bereavement. His remains are to be conveyed to Boston for interment.

AMERICAN PRESENT TO AN ENGLISH ACTRESS.—Some time since, Messrs. Bryant, Clarke, and other literary gentlemen of this City circulated a subscription among writers in all parts of the Union for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of regard to Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, the authoress of an elaborate and very useful "Concordance" to Shakespeare. The subscription embraced names from nearly every State in the Union. The present delivered upon was a costly and beautiful Library Chair, composed of rosewood, elaborately carved. On the top rail there is an exquisitely carved face of Shakespeare in ivory, from the Stratford bust, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and laurel, while the wings of two swans, also in alto relievo, extend over the ivory head as a protection. Nothing could be more appropriate than to place the portrait of the Bard of Avon under the wings of swans, and over the fair head which will occupy the chair as she sits in it. On the lower front are the masks of Tragedy and Comedy, with their appropriate emblems. These and the head of Shakespeare were carved by a Roman artist in New-York. The writing-desk, also of rosewood, moves on a silver-plated crane. The material with which the chair is covered is a rich satin brocade. The inscription on the gold-plated head of the Shakespeare is as follows:

To Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, this Chair is presented by a few Ladies and Gentlemen of America, as a tribute of gratitude for the assiduous industry which gave the readers of English throughout the world her Concordance to Shakespeare.

This beautiful chair has just been presented to the gifted lady by Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister at London. The subscription was limited to \$5 each, and the first name on the list was that of Daniel Webster, whose money was accompanied with the following letter:

Dear Sir: I had the pleasure of receiving your highly valued copy of the Concordance to Shakespeare, and I am glad to say that it has been a great help to me in my studies. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

The whole cost of this fine present was about \$400. The "Concordance," which was the immediate cause of this testimonial, occupied Mrs. Clarke for twelve years, and is a remarkable monument of female industry and perseverance.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Agent at Panama will not recognize tickets unless signed by an officer of the Company. Tickets thus signed may be obtained at their agency, No. 177 West-st. in this City, or of C. L. Bartlett, Boston, or of Messrs. Armstrong, Harris & Co., New-Orleans.

Mr. Henry Dougherty desires to state that he was not among the persons who cheered Mr. Edwin Forrest at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Kossuth and Long—Mr. Clay—Duel.

Special Despatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

The Long and Kossuth correspondence on file at the Navy Department, having been called for by the House, will be published in a few days.

Com. Morgan will be found to have written with great freedom and trepidation. He addressed a letter to Consul Hodge of Marseilles, from Spezia, in which he makes this remark: "The very devil seems to have possession of this man Kossuth. He is perfectly ungovernable and self-willed."

When Capt. Long arrived at Marseilles he was so scared by the demonstrations there that he wrote to Consul Hodge praying him (Hodge) to write to Kossuth and say that he was compromising, or would compromise, our flag. This was the origin of Mr. Hodge's letter.

Mr. Hodge did not write to Kossuth, however, but to Capt. Long, and Capt. Long showed the letter to Kossuth.

Mr. Clay remains without material change. He is thought to be improving, if anything. But he does not rise till 11 o'clock, and then sits up but an hour or two. He still hopes to get to the Senate.

It is reported that a duel was fought to-day at Bladensburg between E. W. Johnson, editor of *The Richmond Whig*, and J. M. Daniel, editor of *The Richmond Examiner*. We do not yet hear that any blood has been shed.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

MEETING THE WORKINGMEN.

This morning, Kossuth visited the Alkali Works of Messrs. Bennett, Berry & Co., at Birmingham, whose laborers had appropriated one week's wages to the Hungarian fund. He was addressed on behalf of the workmen, by Christian Keyser, one of their number, who was for many years a prisoner in Europe, for manifesting too much sympathy in behalf of the liberal cause.

Kossuth responded, expressing his gratification at such movements of the working-men, and thanking them for their kindness.

After inspecting the Soda Works, the Governor proceeded to a large, unfinished Foundry in the neighborhood, where were assembled a large concourse of the citizens of Birmingham.

Dr. Kerr here addressed Kossuth, on behalf of the Birmingham Association of the friends of Hungary, and presented him with a handsome sum, the avails of the organization.

Kossuth, after returning thanks for the donation, and briefly remarking upon the cause he pleads, closed with an exhortation to all present, to testify their sympathy in the same practical manner. At the close of his address, a workman, named Trevitt, from the lock factory of Messrs. Edwards & Morris, came upon the stand, and in a brief but truly eloquent speech, addressed the noble Magyar. He told his associates that this morning he had been made up in a purse of material aid, which would be made up in the Committee, who had sent him over to make known their acts.

Kossuth received this demonstration with much emotion, repeatedly grasping the hand and blackened hand of the honest laborer, who had evidently labored down to the bone for the cause, and appeared in his working garb. The Governor commenced, warmly, the spirit exhibited by those sons of toil, who, too industrious to waste their time in idleness, made up their offering to the cause of freedom, and sent the noble Magyar to the altar, while they continued at the labor which had furnished the means of their liberality.

MEETING THE CLERGY.

This afternoon Kossuth met the Clergy in the Cathedral, Presbyterial Church, and was addressed on their behalf by Rev. Dr. Magill.

The Governor's reply was exceedingly appropriate, full of avowals of principles, and beautiful illustrations of the influence of civil and religious liberty as inseparable companions.

Subsequently, J. C. Vaughan, Esq., of Cleveland, presented Kossuth an invitation to visit that city.

In the course of his really fine speech, he assured him that the people of Ohio, and of the whole West were prepared to require the United States Government to declare and insist upon the doctrine of non-interference with the power in the domestic concerns of another.

Kossuth, after thanking Mr. Vaughan for the invitation, and his remarks accompanying it, said "My best answer to you is, I will go."

The meeting was then closed with the Apostolic benediction.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1852.

Mr. McMurtry presented the memorial of foreign Consuls in New-York, for protection to foreign vessels.

Mr. Coolidge reported favorably on the bill granting additional powers of investment to the Greenwich Savings Bank.

The report of the Select Committee on the Joint Rules in relation to printing was called up.

The amendment of Mr. Hancock to the joint rules regulating the quantity of documents to be published, and prohibiting the printing of over 5,000 copies of any one report, concurrent resolution, was debated and agreed to.

Mr. Vanderbilt introduced a bill amending the act establishing a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to provide for the Public Printing.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which they adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Ward reported favorably on the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States on lands on Gardner's Island.

Mr. Hutchins reported a memorial for a law authorizing the Supervisors to make the office of District Attorney a salaried office.

Mr. Johnson reported favorably on the bill in relation to La Fayette-st. and St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

Majority and Minority Reports were made as to the bill in relation to the appointment of officers charged with ventilating the Capitol.

Mr. Cushing offered a resolution rescinding the action of the House in making appointments, and declaring that the appointments rested with the Trustees of the Capitol.

A motion to print both reports was made and lost.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.—The Joint Committee, desired to call the attention of the House to the series of resolutions which had been referred to the Joint Committee, with a view of ascertaining what construction had been placed upon them, and the section of the Canal which had been the subject of their investigation.

The question upon which he wanted instructions was, as to the time when the duties of the Committee commenced, and when it was expected that a report should be made.

The resolution of the Committee converted into an opening of the whole matter. The Committee were instructed to proceed and collect all the facts bearing upon the subject. In pursuance of this they had gone to work, and had accumulated quite a mass of documentary evidence from the Canal Board. They had issued subpoenas for some twelve persons, residing in the western part of the State, whose testimony was regarded as important. The Committee in its preliminary character, under the resolution by which it was appointed, were prepared to make a report as desired by the House, but it was not prepared to report the fact as called for by the subsequent resolution as amended by the Senate and concurred in by the Assembly.

The bill was laid over for the present.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to close Bedford road, Brooklyn, was read and passed.

The bill to facilitate the collection of certain assessments in Kings County, was read a third time and passed.

RECEIVED AND QUICKENED.

Mr. Hatch called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, as follows:

"Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested to report the amount of Harp and Quicksand in each of the several canals entered into at the recent Canal Meetings."

Mr. H. said that he regretted the necessity that called upon him to address the House again on this subject.

At the commencement of the session a proposition had been brought forward to appoint a Committee to investigate these frauds, consisting of 4 Whigs and 4 Democrats.

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